(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2531.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1795.

Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America.

[Continued from our last.]

ARTICLE 7.

WHEREAS complaints have been made by divers merchants and others, citizens of the United States, that during the course of the war in which his majesty is now engaged, they have sustained considerable losses and damage, by reason of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and other property, under colour of authority or commissions from his majesty, and that from various circumstances belonging to the said cases, adequate compensation for the losses and damages so sustained cannot now be actually obtained, had and received by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; it is agreed, that in all such cases where adequate compensation cannot for whatever reason, be now actually obtained, had and received by the said merchants and others in the ordinary course of justice, full and complete compensation for the same will be made by the British government to the said complainants. But it is distinctly understood that this provision is not to extend to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimants.

That for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five commissioners shall be appointed and authorised to act in London, exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the preceding article, and after having taken the same oath or affirmation (*mutatis mutandis*) the same term of eighteen months is also assigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authorised to extend the same in particular cases. They shall receive testimony, books, papers and evidence in the same latitude, and exercise the like discretion and powers respecting that subject; and shall decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations. The award of the said commissioners, or any such three of them as aforesaid, shall, in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimant; and his Britannic majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such claimant in specie, without any deduction, at such place or places, and at such time or times as shall be awarded by the said commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants, as by the said commissioners may be directed.

And whereas certain merchants and others, his majesty's subjects, complain that in the course of the war they have sustained loss and damage by reason of the capture of the vessels and merchandise taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the states and brought into the ports of the same, or taken by vessels originally armed in ports of the said states.

It is agreed, that in all such cases where restitution shall not have been made agreeably to the tenor of the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, dated at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1793, a copy of which is annexed to this treaty; the complaints of the parties shall be and hereby are referred to the commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this article, who are hereby authorised and required to proceed in the like manner relative to these as to the other cases committed to them; and the United States undertake to pay to the complainants or claimants, in specie, without deduction, the amount of such sums as shall be awarded to them respectively by the said commissioners, and at the times and places which in such awards shall be specified; and on conditions of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants as in the said awards may be directed. And it is further agreed, that not only the now existing cases of both descriptions, but also all such as shall exist at the time of exchanging the ratifications of this treaty, shall be considered as being within the provisions, intent and meaning of this article.

Art. 8. It is further agreed, that the commissioners mentioned in this and in the two preceding articles shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two parties; such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expences attending the said commissions shall be defrayed jointly by the two parties, the same being previously ascertained and allowed by the majority of the commissioners. And in the case of death, sickness, or necessary absence, the place of every such commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such commissioner was first appointed, and the new commissioners shall take the same oath or affirmation and do the same duties.

Art. 9. It is agreed that British subjects who now hold lands in the territories of the United States, and American citizens who now hold lands in the dominions of his majesty, shall continue to hold them according to the nature and tenure of their respective estates and titles therein; and may grant, sell or devise the same to whom they please, in like manner as if they were natives; and that neither they nor their heirs or assigns shall, so far as may respect the said lands and the legal remedies incident thereto, be regarded as aliens.

Art. 10. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever in any event of war or national differences be sequestered or confiscated, it being unjust and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals having confidence in each other, and in their respective governments, should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority on account of national differences and discontents.

Art. 11. It is agreed between his majesty and the United States of America, that there shall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between their respective people, in the manner, under the limitations and on the conditions specified in the following articles.

Art. 12. His majesty consents that it shall and may be lawful during the time herein after limited for the citizens of the United States to carry to any of his majesty's islands and ports in the West-Indies from the United States, in their own vessels, not being above the burthen of 70 tuns, any goods or merchandises being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said states, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said islands or ports from the said states in British vessels; and that the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher tunnage, duties or charges than shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of the United States; and that the cargoes of the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the like articles if imported there from the said states in British vessels.

And his majesty also consents that it shall be lawful for the said American citizens to purchase, load and carry away, in their said vessels to the United States from the said islands and ports all such articles being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said islands as may now by law be carried from thence to the said states in British vessels and subject only to the same duties and charges on exportation to which British vessels and their cargoes are or shall be subject in similar circumstances.

Provided always, that the said American vessels do carry and land their cargoes in the United States only, it being expressly agreed and declared, that during the continuance of this article, the United States will prohibit and restrain the carrying any molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa or cotton, in American vessels, either from his majesty's islands or from the United States to any part of the world except the United States, reasonable sea stores excepted. Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful, during the same period, for British vessels to import from the said islands into the United States, and to export from the United States to the said islands, all articles whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said islands, or of the United States respectively, which now may, by the laws of the said states, be so imported and exported. And that the cargoes of the said British vessels shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges, than shall be payable on the same articles if so imported or exported in American vessels.

It is agreed, that this article and every matter and thing therein contained shall continue to be in force during the continuance of the war in which his majesty is now engaged; and also for two years from and after the day of the signature of the preliminary or other article of peace by which the same may be terminated.

And it is further agreed, that at the expiration of the said term, the two contracting parties will endeavour further to regulate their commerce in this respect according to the situation in which his majesty may then find himself with respect to the West-Indies, and with a view to such arrangements as may best conduce to the mutual advantage and extension of commerce. And the said parties will then also renew their discussions, and endeavour to agree, whether in any and what cases, neutral vessels shall protect enemy's property; and in what cases provisions and other articles, not generally contraband, may become such. But in the mean time their conduct towards each other in these respects, shall be regulated by the articles herein after inserted on those subjects.

Art. 13. His majesty consents that the vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the sea ports and harbours of the British territories in the East-Indies. And that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on a trade between the said territories and the said United States in all articles of which the importation or exportation respectively to or from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited. Provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war between the British government and any other power or state whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government there, any military stores, or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels when admitted into the said ports no other or higher tunnage duty than shall be payable on British vessels when admitted into the ports of the United States. And they shall pay no other or higher duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in British vessels. But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories to any port or place except to some port or place in America, where the same shall be unladen, and such regulations shall be adopted by both parties, as shall from time to time be found necessary to enforce the due and faithful observance of this stipulation. It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories; but vessels going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one port of discharge to another, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. Neither is this article to be construed to allow the citizens of the said states to settle or reside within the said territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British government established there; and if any transgression should be attempted against the regulations of the British government in this respect, the observance of the same shall and may be enforced against the citizens of America in the same manner as against British subjects or others transgressing the same rule. And the citizens of the United States, whenever they arrive in any port or harbour in the said territories, or if they should be permitted in manner aforesaid, to go to any other place therein, shall always be subject to the laws, government and jurisdiction, of what nature established in such harbour, port or place, according as the same may be; The citizens of the United States may also touch for refreshment at the island of St. Helena, but subject in all respects to such regulations as the British government may from time to time establish there.

Art. 14. There shall be between all the dominions of his majesty in Europe and the territories of the United States a reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely, and without hindrance and molestation, to come with their ships and cargoes to the lands, countries, cities, ports, places and rivers, within the dominions and territories aforesaid, to enter into the same, to resort there, and to remain and reside there, without any limitation of time: Also to hire and possess houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and generally the merchants and traders on each side shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; but subject always as to what respects this article to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

Art. 15. It is agreed, that no other or higher duties shall be paid by the ships or merchandize of the one party in the ports of the other, than such as are paid by the like vessels or merchandise of all other nations. Nor shall any other or higher duty be imposed in one country on the importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, than are or shall be payable on the importation of the like articles being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles to or from the territories of the two parties respectively, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

But the British government reserves to itself the right of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in Europe a tunnage duty equal to that which shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of America: And also such duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty now payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods when imported into the United States in British or in American vessels.

The two parties agree to treat for the more exact equalization of the duties on the respective navigation of their subjects and people, in such manner as may be most beneficial to the two countries. The arrangements for this purpose shall be made at the same time with those mentioned at the conclusion of the 12th article of this treaty, and are to be considered as a part thereof. In the interval it is agreed, that the United States will not impose any new or additional tunnage duties on British vessels, nor increase the now subsisting difference between the duties payable on the importation of any articles in British or in American vessels.

Art. 16. It shall be free for the two contracting parties respectively, to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories aforesaid, and the said consuls shall enjoy those liberties and rights which belong to them by reason of their function. But before any consul shall act as such he shall be in the usual forms approved and admitted by the party to whom he is sent; and it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper, that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government, a consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be dismissed, or even sent back, the offended government assigning to the other their reasons for the same.

Either of the parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge proper to be so excepted.

Art. 17. It is agreed, that in all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained on just suspicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war; the said vessel shall be brought to the nearest or most convenient port; and if any property of an enemy should be found on board such vessel, that part only which belongs to the enemy shall be made prize, and the vessel shall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper measures shall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the cases of ships or cargoes so brought in for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the masters or owners of such ships.

Art. 18. In order to regulate what is in future to be deemed contraband of war, it is agreed, that under the said denomination shall be comprised all arms and implements serving for the purposes of war, by land or sea, such as cannon, muskets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, carcasses, saucisses, carriages for cannon, musket rests, bandoliers, gunpowder, match, salt-petre, ball, pikes, swords, head pieces, cuirasses, halberts,

lances, javelins, horſe furniture, holſters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as alſo timber for ſhip building, tar or reſin, copper in ſheets, ſails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever may ſerve directly to the equipment of veſſels, unwrought iron and fir planks only excepted; and all the above articles are hereby declared to be juſt objects of confiſcation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy.

And whereas the difficulty of agreeing on the preciſe caſes in which alone proviſions and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as ſuch, renders it expedient to provide againſt the inconveniences and miſunderſtandings which might thence ariſe: It is further agreed, that whenever any ſuch articles ſo becoming contraband according to the exiſting laws of nations, ſhall for that reaſon be ſeized, the ſame ſhall not be confiſcated, but the owners thereof ſhall be ſpeedily and completely indemnified: and the captors, or in their default, the government under whoſe authority they act, ſhall pay to the maſters or owners of ſuch veſſels, the full value of all articles, with a reaſonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and alſo the demurrage incident to ſuch detention.

And whereas it frequently happens that veſſels ſail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the ſame is either beſieged, blockaded or inveſted; it is agreed, that every veſſel ſo circumſtanced may be turned away from ſuch port or place, but ſhe ſhall not be detained, nor her cargo, if not contraband, be confiſcated, unleſs after notice ſhe ſhall again attempt to enter; but ſhe ſhall be permitted to go to any other port or place ſhe may think proper: Nor ſhall any veſſel or goods of either party, that may have entered into ſuch port or place before the ſame was beſieged, blockaded or inveſted by the other, and be found therein after the reduction or ſurrender of ſuch place, be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall be reſtored to the owners or proprietors thereof.

Art. 19. And that more abundant care be taken for the ſecurity of the reſpective ſubjects and citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their ſuffering injuries by the men of war or privateers of either party, all commanders of ſhips of war and privateers, and all others the ſaid ſubjects and citizens, ſhall forbear doing any damage to thoſe of the other party, or committing any outrage againſt them; and if they act to the contrary, they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall alſo be bound in their perſons and eſtates to make ſatisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the intereſt thereof, of whatever nature the ſaid damages may be.

For this cauſe all commanders of privateers, before they receive their commiſſions, ſhall hereafter be obliged to give before a competent judge, ſufficient ſecurity by at leaſt two reſponſible ſureties, who have no intereſt in the ſaid privateer, each of whom, together with the ſaid commander, ſhall be jointly and ſeverally bound in the ſum of fifteen hundred pounds ſterling, or if ſuch ſhips be provided with above one hundred and fifty ſeamen or ſoldiers, in the ſum of three thouſand pounds ſterling, to ſatisfy all damages and injuries which the ſaid privateer, or her officers or men, or any of them, may do or commit during their cruiſe, contrary to the tenor of this treaty, or to the laws and inſtructions for regulating their conduct; and further, that in all caſes of aggreſſions the ſaid commiſſions ſhall be revoked and annulled.

It is alſo agreed, that whenever a judge of a court of admiralty of either of the parties ſhall pronounce ſentence againſt any veſſel, or goods, or property, belonging to the ſubjects or citizens of the other party, a formal and duly authenticated copy of all the proceedings in the cauſe, and of the ſaid ſentence, ſhall, if required, be delivered to the commander of the ſaid veſſel, without the ſmalleſt delay, he paying all legal fees and demands for the ſame.

Art. 20. It is further agreed, that both the ſaid contracting parties ſhall not only refuſe to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens, or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour, conceal, or aſſiſt them in any manner, but will bring to condign puniſhment all ſuch inhabitants as ſhall be guilty of ſuch acts or offences.

And all their ſhips, with the goods or merchandiſes taken by them and brought into the port of either of the ſaid parties, ſhall be ſeized as far as they can be diſcovered, and ſhall be reſtored to the owners or their factors or agents duly deputed and authoriſed in writing by them (proper evidence being firſt given in the court of admiralty for proving the property) even in caſe ſuch effects ſhould have paſſed into other hands by ſale, if it be proved that the buyers knew, or had good reaſon to believe or ſuſpect that they had been piratically taken.

Art. 21. It is likewiſe agreed, that the ſubjects and citizens of the two nations ſhall not do any acts of hoſtility or violence againſt each other, nor accept commiſſions or inſtructions ſo to act from any foreign prince or ſtate, enemies to the other party; nor ſhall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavour to enliſt in their military ſervice, any of the ſubjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws againſt all ſuch offences and aggreſſions ſhall be punctually executed. And if any ſubject or citizen of the ſaid parties reſpectively ſhall accept any foreign commiſſion, or letters of marque, for arming any veſſel to act as a privateer againſt the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the ſaid party to treat and puniſh the ſaid ſubject or citizen, having ſuch commiſſion or letters of marque, as a pirate.

Art. 22. It is expreſsly ſtipulated that neither of the ſaid contracting parties will order or authoriſe any acts of reprizal againſt the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the ſaid party ſhall firſt have preſented to the other a ſtatement thereof, verified by competent proof and evidence, and demanding juſtice and ſatisfaction, and the ſame ſhall either have been refuſed, or unreaſonably delayed.

Art. 23. The ſhips of war of each of the contracting parties ſhall, at all times, be hoſpitably received in the ports of the other, their officers and crews paying due reſpect to the laws and government of the country. The officers ſhall be treated with that reſpect which is due to the commiſſions which they bear, and if any inſult ſhould be offered to them by any of the inhabitants, all offenders in this reſpect ſhall be puniſhed as diſturbers of the peace and amity between the two countries. And his majeſty conſents that in caſe an American veſſel ſhould, by ſtreſs of weather, danger from enemies, or miſfortunes, be reduced to the neceſſity of ſeeking ſhelter in any of his majeſty's ports, into which ſuch veſſel could not in ordinary caſes claim to be admitted, he ſhall, on manifeſting that neceſſity to the ſatisfaction of the government of the place, be hoſpitably received, and permitted to refit and to purchaſe at the market price ſuch neceſſaries as ſhe may ſtand in need of, conformably to orders and regulations as the government of the place, having reſpect to the circumſtances of each caſe, ſhall preſcribe. She ſhall not be allowed to break bulk or unload her cargo, unleſs the ſame ſhall be *bonâ fide* neceſſary to her being refitted. Nor ſhall be permitted to ſell any part of her cargo, unleſs ſo much only as may be neceſſary to defray her expences, and then not without the expreſs permiſſion of the government of the place. Nor ſhall ſhe be obliged to pay any duties whatever, except only on ſuch articles as ſhe may be permitted to ſell for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

Art. 24. It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers (not being ſubjects or citizens of either of the ſaid parties) who have commiſſions from any other prince or ſtate in enmity with either nation, to arm their ſhips in the ports of either of the ſaid parties, nor to ſell what they have taken, nor in any other manner to exchange the ſame; nor ſhall they be allowed to purchaſe more proviſions than ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the neareſt port of that prince or ſtate from whom they obtained their commiſſions.

Art. 25. It ſhall be lawful for ſhips of war and privateers belonging to the ſaid parties reſpectively, to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the admiralty, or to any judges whatever; nor ſhall the ſaid prizes, when they arrive at, and enter the ports of, the ſaid parties, be detained or ſeized, neither ſhall the ſearchers or other officers of thoſe places viſit ſuch prizes, (except for the purpoſe of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo thereof on ſhore in any manner contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws of revenue, navigation, or commerce) nor ſhall ſuch officers take cognizance of the validity of ſuch prizes; but they ſhall be at liberty to hoiſt ſail, and depart as ſpeedily as may be, and carry their ſaid prizes to the place mentioned in their commiſſions or patents, which the commanders of the ſaid ſhips of war or privateers ſhall be obliged to ſhew. No ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as have made a prize upon the ſubjects or citizens of either of the ſaid parties; but if forced by ſtreſs of weather, or the danger of the ſea, to enter therein, particular care ſhall be taken to haſten their departure, and to cauſe them to retire as ſoon as poſſible. Nothing in this treaty contained ſhall, however, be conſtrued or operate contrary to former and exiſting public treaties with other ſovereign ſtates. But the two parties agree, that while they continue in amity neither of them will in future make any treaty that ſhall be inconſiſtent with this or the preceding article.

Neither of the ſaid parties ſhall permit the ſhips or goods belonging to the ſubjects or citizens of the other to be taken within cannon ſhot of the coaſt, nor in any of the bays, ports, or rivers of their territories, by ſhips of war, or others, having commiſſion from any prince, republic, or ſtate whatever. But in caſe it ſhould ſo happen, the party whoſe territorial rights ſhall thus have been violated, ſhall uſe his utmoſt endeavours to obtain from the offending party, full and ample ſatisfaction for the veſſel or veſſels ſo taken, whether the ſame be veſſels of war or merchant veſſels.

Art. 26. If at any time a rupture ſhould take place (which God forbid) between his majeſty and the United States, the merchants and others of each of the two nations reſiding in the dominions of the other ſhall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade, ſo long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence againſt the laws; and in caſe their conduct ſhould render them ſuſpected, and the reſpective governments ſhould think proper to order them to remove, the term of twelve months from the publication of the order ſhall be allowed them for that purpoſe, to remove with their families, effects, and property, but this favour ſhall not be extended to thoſe who ſhall act contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws; and for greater certainty, it is declared, that ſuch rupture ſhall not be deemed to exiſt while negotiations for accommodating differences ſhall be depending, nor until the reſpective ambaſſadors or miniſters, if ſuch there ſhall be, ſhall be recalled, or ſent home on account of ſuch differences, and not on account of perſonal miſconduct, according to the nature and degrees of which both parties retain their rights, either to requeſt the recal, or immediately to ſend home the ambaſſador or miniſter of the other; and that without prejudice to their mutual friendſhip and good underſtanding.

Art. 27. It is further agreed, that his majeſty and the United States, on mutual requiſitions, by them reſpectively, or by their reſpective miniſters or officers, authoriſed to make the ſame, will deliver up to juſtice all perſons, who, being charged with murder or forgery, committed within the juriſdiction of either, ſhall ſeek an aſylum within any of the countries of the other, provided that this ſhall only be done on ſuch evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or perſon ſo charged ſhall be found, would juſtify his apprehenſion and commitment for trial, if the offence had there been committed. The expence of ſuch apprehenſion and delivery ſhall be borne and defrayed by thoſe who make the requiſition and receive the fugitive.

Art. 28. It is agreed, that the firſt ten articles of this treaty ſhall be permanent, and that the ſubſequent articles, except the twelfth, ſhall be limited in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day on which the ratifications of this treaty ſhall be exchanged, but ſubject to this condition—that whereas the ſaid twelfth article will expire by the limitation therein contained, at the end of two years from the ſigning the preliminary or other articles of peace, which ſhall terminate the preſent war in which his majeſty is engaged, it is agreed, that proper meaſures ſhall by concert be taken for bringing the ſubject of that article into amicable treaty and diſcuſſion, ſo early before the expiration of the ſaid term, as that new arrangements on that head, may by that time be perfected and ready to take place. But if it ſhould unfortunately happen, that his majeſty and the United States ſhould not be able to agree on ſuch new arrangements, in that caſe all the articles of this treaty, except the firſt ten ſhall then ceaſe and expire together.

Laſtly. This treaty, when the ſame ſhall have been ratified by his majeſty and by the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of their ſenate, and the reſpective ratifications mutually exchanged ſhall be binding and obligatory on his majeſty and on the ſaid States, and ſhall be by them reſpectively executed and obſerved with punctuality and the moſt ſincere regard to good faith; and whereas it will be expedient, in order the better to facilitate intercourſe and obviate difficulties, that other articles be propoſed and added to this treaty, which articles from want of time and other circumſtances, cannot now be perfected—it is agreed, that the ſaid parties will, from time to time, readily treat of and concerning ſuch articles, and will ſincerely endeavour ſo to form them, as that they may conduce to mutual conveniency and tend to promote mutual ſatisfaction and friendſhip; and that the ſaid articles, after having been duly ratified, ſhall be added to and make a part of this treaty. In faith whereof, we, the underſigned miniſters plenipotentiary of his majeſty the king of Great-Britain, and the United States of America, have ſigned this preſent treaty, and have cauſed to be affixed thereto the ſeal of our arms.

Done at London, this nineteenth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four.

GRENVILLE. (Seal.)
JOHN JAY. (Seal.)

CONDITIONAL RATIFICATION

On the part of the United States.

In Senate, June 24, 1795.

Reſolved, That the ſenate do conſent to, and adviſe the preſident of the United States to ratify the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic majeſty and the United States of America, concluded at London, the 19th November, 1794, on condition that there be added to ſaid treaty, an article whereby it ſhall be agreed to ſuſpend the operation of ſo much of the 12th article, as reſpects the trade which his ſaid majeſty thereby conſents may be carried on between the United States and his iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions therein ſpecified.

And the ſenate recommend to the preſident to proceed without delay to further friendly negotiations with his majeſty on the ſubject of the ſaid trade, and of the terms and conditions in queſtion.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1795.

SIR,

I AM honoured with yours of Auguſt 30. Mine of the 7th of that month aſſured you that meaſures were taken for excluding from all further aſylum in our ports veſſels armed in them to cruiſe on nations with which we are at peace, and for the reſtoration of the prizes the Lovely Laſs, Prince William Henry, and the Jane of Dublin; and that ſhould the meaſures for reſtitution fail in their effect, the Preſident conſidered it as incumbent on the United States to make compenſation for the veſſels.

We are bound by our treaties with three of the belligerent nations, by all the means in our power to protect and defend their veſſels and effects in our ports, or waters, or on the ſeas near our ſhores, and to recover and reſtore the ſame to the right owners when taken from them. If all the means in our power are uſed, and fail in their effect, we are not bound by our treaties with thoſe nations to make compenſation.

Though we have no ſimilar treaty with Great-Britain, it was the opinion of the Preſident that we ſhould uſe towards that nation the ſame rule, which, under this article, was to govern us with the other nations, and even to extend it to captures made on the high ſeas, and brought into our ports; if done by veſſels which had been armed within them.

Having, for particular reaſons, forborne to uſe all the means in our power for the reſtitution of the three veſſels mentioned in my letter of Auguſt 7th, the Preſident thought it incumbent on the United States to make compenſation for them; And though nothing was ſaid in that letter of other veſſels taken under like circumſtances and brought in after the 5th June, and before the date of that letter, yet when the ſame forbearance had taken place, it was and is his opinion, that compenſation would be equally due.

As to prizes made under the ſame circumſtances, and brought in after the date of that letter, the Preſident determined, that all the means in our power ſhould be uſed for their reſtitution. If theſe fail, as we ſhould not be bound by our treaties to make com-

penſation to the other powers in the analogous caſe, he did not mean to give an opinion that it ought to be done to Great-Britain. But ſtill, if any caſes ſhall ariſe ſubſequent to that date, the circumſtances of which ſhall place them on ſimilar ground with thoſe before it, the Preſident would think compenſation equally incumbent on the United States.

Inſtructions are given to the governors of the different ſtates to uſe all the means in their power for reſtoring prizes of this laſt deſcription found within their ports. Though they will of courſe take meaſures to be informed of them, and the general government has given them the aid of the cuſtom-houſe officers for this purpoſe, yet you will be ſenſible of the importance of multiplying the channels of their information as far as ſhall depend on yourſelf, or any perſon under your direction, in order that the governors may uſe the means in their power for making reſtitution.

Without knowledge of the capture they cannot reſtore it. It will always be beſt to give the notice to them directly; but any information which you ſhall be pleaſed to ſend to me alſo at any time, ſhall be forwarded to them as quickly as diſtance will permit.

Hence you will perceive, Sir, that the Preſident contemplates reſtitution or compenſation in the caſes before the 7th Auguſt: and after that date, reſtitution if it can be effected by any means in our power. And that it will be important that you ſhould ſubſtantiate the fact, that ſuch prizes are in our ports or waters.

Your liſt of the privateers illicitly armed in our ports, is, I believe, correct.

With reſpect to loſſes by detention, waſte, ſpoliation ſuſtained by veſſels taken as before-mentioned, between the dates of June 5th and Auguſt 7th, it is propoſed, as a proviſional meaſure, that the collector of the cuſtoms of the diſtrict, and the Britiſh conſul, or any other perſon you pleaſe, ſhall appoint perſons to eſtabliſh the value of the veſſel and cargo, at the time of her capture, and of her arrival in the port into which ſhe is brought, according to their value in that port. If this ſhall be agreeable to you, and you will be pleaſed to ſignify it to me, with the names of the prizes underſtood to be of this deſcription, inſtructions will be given accordingly to the collector of the cuſtoms where the reſpective veſſels are.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

GEORGE HAMMOND, Eſquire.

PARIS, *May* 21.

NOTWITHSTANDING the terrible miſery which prevails among a numerous part of the people of Paris, it ſeems to be felt in a ſmall degree (with an exception of ſome unhappy wretches who appear to be ſpiritleſs) the reſt of this metropolis wear an aſpect as ſmiling as in proſperity. The fair ſex are more lively than ever; and we ſee ſpirited horſes with ſplendid harneſs and carriages, tho' few in number, on account of the dearneſs of forage.

The depreciation and public contempt of aſſignats, has produced its worſt effects, that is, ill humour among the honeſt, diſmay and diſcouragement among the rich, and an inſulting joy among the agitators who purchaſe aſſignats at 50 per cent loſs, and with theſe obtain the national property.

We have juſt read a hand-bill which invites all the citizens to proceed in a mass to the convention, make a ſtatement of the general miſery, of the ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions, and in fine to demand the conſtitution of 1793, as the only means of reſtoring happineſs to the French people. On the other ſide, we are juſt informed that the citizens in many parts of Paris exclaim; vive le roy, (long live the king). We do not aſſure the fact as we are not certain of it.

But what is certain is, that the general has been beaten in all the ſections: it is ſaid becauſe the Fauxbourg Antoine is about to preſent a petition to the convention. To-morrow we will give an account of what ſhall paſs.

NEW-YORK, *July* 6.

Peace between the republic of France and Spain appears to be certain from various accounts. The Morning Chronicle, a London paper, of the 11th day, ſays,

"The American brig Abigail, of Boſton, captain Pinkham, maſter, arrived at Cowes from Havre-de-grace, which place he left on Thurſday laſt, reports, that a few days before he ſailed, intelligence was received there from Paris that peace was concluded between the king of Spain and the French republic, and that the ſame was publicly proclaimed through the ſtreets of Havre.

"Captain Pinkham further ſays, that ſeveral large veſſels are fitting out at Havre, that a new ſhip of 80 guns, had been lately launched there; was taking in proviſions and guns when he came away, and was expected to ſail from Havre in a few days."

In addition to the above, captain Coffin informs, that he ſpoke a ſloop from Dunkirk, bound to Rhode-Iſland which ſailed 10 days later from Dunkirk than captain Coffin did from London, the captain of which informed him, that France and Spain were at peace with each other, which was proclaimed through the ſtreets before he left Dunkirk.

THERE is at the plantation of JAMES WALKER, near Elk-Ridge Landing, taken up as a ſtray, a brown or dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, with a blaze face, two hind feet white, branded on the near ſhoulder thus B, trots and appears to have been worked. Adjudged to be ſeven or eight years old. The owner may have her again on proving property, and paying charges.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the MAILS of the United States on the following Poſt Roads, will be received at the General Poſt-Office until the firſt day of October next. See Note 7th.

10. From York-town by Abbot's-town and Gettiſburgh to Hagar's town and Williamſport, in Maryland, to Martinſburg, in Virginia.

Leave York-town every Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's-town on Tueſday noon, and at Martinſburg by 7 P. M. *Returning*. Leave Martinſburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's town by noon, and at York-town on Sunday evening by 7 o'clock.

In MARYLAND.

12. From Annapolis by Lower-Marlborough and Calvert court-houſe to St. Leonard's creek.

Leave Annapolis every Tueſday by 7 A. M. arrive at Lower-Marlborough by 3 P. M. at Calvert court-houſe by 7 P. M. and at St. Leonard's creek on Wedneſday by 10 A. M. *Returning*. Leave St. Leonard's creek on Friday by 3 P. M. arrive at Calvert court-houſe by 7 P. M. at Lower-Marlborough on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Annapolis by 7 P. M.

13. From Bladenſburg by Upper-Marlborough and Nottingham to Benedict.

Leave Bladenſburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Morlborough by 11 A. M. leave Upper-Marlborough in two hours, and arrive at Benedict on Sunday noon. *Returning*. Leave Benedict on Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 4 P. M. and at Bladenſburg on Tueſday by 9 A. M.

Note 1. The Poſtmaſter-general may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mail at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch depending mail loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 4. News-papers as well as letters are to be ſent in the mails; and if any perſon making propoſals deſires to carry news-papers other than thoſe conveyed in the mail (for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry it with that emolument and for what ſum without that emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt of November next, and continue until the firſt of October, 1797.

Note 6. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals ſuch alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſtmaſter-General.

General Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, July 6, 1795.

To be SOLD, for CASH, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the OLD ARMOURY, near the ſtadt houſe, on Friday the 24th inſtant, at ten o'clock of the forenoon,

A VARIETY of ſecond hand FURNITURE, conſiſting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, a Sofa, a Lady's Dreſſing Table, Cheſt of Drawers, Cooler and Tray, with braſs hoops; an eight day Clock, with mahogany caſe; Two Walnut Deſks, two ditto round Tables, a hanging Cradle, with curtains; three Calico Window Curtains, with pulley laths, lines and taſſels, almoſt new; a number of Prints, framed and glazed; a handſome Wilton Carpet, a Coffee Urn, and ſundry other articles in the housekeeping way.

The above articles may be ſeen three or four days before the ſale, by applying to JOHN SHAW, who has for ſale a well toned Forte Piano, German Flutes, and ſeveral kinds of Looking-Glaſſes.

Notice is hereby given, that on the fourteenth day of Auguſt next, will be EXPOSED to SALE, all the perſonal eſtate of THOMAS KING, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

CONSISTING of ſix likely young country born NEGROES, ſome horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, tobacco, plantation utenſils, and houſehold furniture. The ſale to be on the premiſes, and begin at eleven o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

All perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of the ſaid THOMAS KING, are requeſted to bring them in, on or before the day of ſale, properly authenticated.

SOLOMON GROVES, Adminiſtrator.

July 10, 1795.

By the ORPHANS COURT of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, June Term, 1795.

THE JUSTICES obſerving the little attention paid by perſons having buſineſs in the Orphans Court, to the proceſs and orders iſſued from the ſaid court, have come to a determination, that in future all proceſs ſhall be ſtrictly enforced, they therefore, for the information of all concerned, give this public notice, that the attendance of all perſons hereafter ſummoned or attached will not be diſpenſed with, and the ſheriff of the county will be made anſwerable for their appearance.

By order,

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, Anne-Arundel county.

TWO HOGSHEADS TOBACCO, inſpected at Piſcataway Wharehouſe, viz.

E. E. 683, 861, 99, 762, inſpected 13th Sept. 1794.
T. B. 1129, 754, 89, 665, ditto 31ſt October, 1792.

Prince-George's county, ſt. 18th June, 1795.

CAME before me the ſubſcriber one of the juſtices of the peace for ſaid county, BENONIE H. WADE, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that he honeſtly received the above notes of tobacco, as marks and numbers ſpecified, and that he has miſlaid or loſt the ſame, and that he has not paid away the ſame to any perſon whatſoever, and that the ſame tobacco is juſtly due him from the inſpectors of the ſaid Piſcataway warehouſe. Sworn to before

FRANCIS C. DYER.

WALTER EDELEN at the ſame time made oath, that the above ſpecified notes he put into the hands of the ſaid BENONIE WADE, to have priſed heavier.

FRANCIS C. DYER.

WHEREAS an advertiſement appeared in the Maryland Gazette, of the 28th May, 1795, under my ſignature, which may not be fully comprehended, as to colonel Joſeph Wilkinſon, who is mentioned therein, I therefore think proper here to ſay, that colonel Wilkinſon was only a friendly agent in the affair between Weems and myſelf, and that he paſſed the ſaid bond on my account, and at my particular ſolicitation.

THOMAS H. EGAN.

June 24, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Piſcataway, which, if not taken up before the firſt of October, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters:—

DOCTOR THOMAS BROOK.
Mr. Joſeph Berry, Patuxent.
Benjamin Cawood, Eſquire.
Mr. Richard Dentt, P. G. county, Maryland.
Mr. Thomas Darnal, Charles county.
Mr. Edelen, near Piſcataway.
Mr. Joſias Harris, P. G. county.
Mrs. Thomas Hanſon, Hart Park.
Wm. Hodgſon, Eſquire, Alexandria.
Mr. Samuel Mitchel.
Doctor Samuel H. Marlow, 2 letters.
John Murphey, Eſquire, Piſcataway, Md.
Mr. John Reynolds, Piſcataway.
Samuel Ridout, Eſquire.
Richard Sprigg, Eſquire.

ISIDORE HARDEY.

July 1, 1795.

The following PROPERTY is offered for SALE.

ALL that LOT of GROUND, with the improvements thereon, in Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, lying on the water; the buildings on this lot conſiſt of a large wooden houſe, having at one end two rooms completely fitted for a retail ſtore, and at the other end two handſome well finiſhed rooms, beſide a large counting room and lodging-room for clerks; this building, above, is finiſhed entirely for the reception and ſtorage of dry goods, with ſtone cellars under the whole, and a piazza the length of the houſe, in good repair. On this lot there is alſo a large two ſtory wooden dwelling houſe, with four large rooms, having fire places to each, and a ſtone cellar and kitchen, the extent of this building; alſo, a good ſtable, with carriage houſe, ſalt room, and grain room, and a ſmall encloſed garden. This property is calculated for a merchant, and is ſituated in a moſt deſirable part of Maryland for retailing merchandiſe, and for purchaſing tobacco, wheat, rye, and Indian corn.

A TRACT of LAND, in Charles county, adjoining the lands of the late major SINNETT, and JOHN MUSCHETT, Eſquire, containing about 500 acres, within three or four miles of the town of Port-Tobacco, lying level, and having the advantage of nearly four hundred acres in valuable wood.

A TRACT of LAND, called *Head Quarters*, lying in Anne-Arundel and Baltimore counties, on the main road leading from Annapolis and Baltimore to Frederick-town, and about five miles from Hobbs's tavern, containing 845 acres of good farming land, entirely in wood, on this tract of land there may be eaſily made from ſixty to eighty acres of capital meadow ground.

Alſo, TEN unimproved LOTS of ground, in Frederick-town, Frederick county, containing, each, three quarters of an acre, being part of the original ſurvey of the ſaid town.

The whole or any part of this property will be ſold on a credit to ſuit the purchaſer, by his ſecuring the principal, and paying the intereſt annually. For terms apply to *Mr. Humphrey Barnes*, in Port-Tobacco, or to

JOHN H. STONE.

Annapolis, June 15, 1795.

CAME to the plantation where the ſubſcriber now lives, about five miles this ſide of Snowden's Iron Works, ſome time in the month of May, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-five, a ſmall dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, no perceivable mark or brand, about three years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY H. DUVALL.

Prince-George's county, June 27, 1795.

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office.

THE ſale of Mr. E. VALLETTE's houſe, LOT No. 50, in the church circle, being defered until Friday the 25th of this month, will then be SOLD between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning. Terms of ſale conformable to thoſe already publiſhed.

By order of the court of chancery,
RICHARD OWEN, Truſtee.

Annapolis, July 6, 1795. 2

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

THE ſtock holders in the PATOWMACK COMPANY are requeſted to attend their annual meeting, at the houſe of the widow SUTER, in George-town, on the third day of Auguſt next; matters of great conſequence to the company will be propoſed, particularly a plan for enlarging the capital, for the purpoſe of finiſhing the work and opening the navigation of Shanandoah river, it is therefore hoped the members will be punctual in attending.

By order of the directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Treaſurer.

Alexandria, June 26, 1795. 2

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber will petition the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound, as well the whole tract of land called AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE, ſituate in the county of Montgomery aforeſaid, as the ſubſcriber's partieular part of the ſaid land, purſuant to the directions of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Waſhington county, June 25, 1795. 2

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in the month of May laſt, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, ſhe took her only child with her, a handſome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is ſuppoſed ſhe is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as ſhe has been ſeen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and paſs her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for ſecuring the ſaid woman and child, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795. 2

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of October next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

MISS ANDERSON, Annapolis.

John Brice, Citoyen Bayard (3), Sarah Butler, Joſeph Ball, Annapolis.

John Callahan (2), James Carroll, Thomas Charlton, care of Dr. Shaaf, Charles Clevis (2), Annapolis; Mr. Clan, at Mr. Sedes, near Annapolis; Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay; Henry T. Crampton, Lower Marlborough; capt. Leonard Covington, near Lower Marlborough.

Gabriel Duvall (2), William Davidſon, Dawſon and Co. John Dunn, Benjamin Drummer, Annapolis.

James Elliot, D. Eveemon, care of John Callahan, Annapolis; Thomas Henry Egan, Peter Emerſon, Hunting-town.

James Fennell, Richard Fleming, Annapolis.

John Gaſſaway (2), James Green, ſheriff of Charles county, Edward Gwinn, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), John Gibſon, William Gough, Annapolis; William Garnett (2), London-town; John Groves, Pig-Point.

Alexander C. Hanſon (5), Samuel Harvey Howard, Nicholas Harwood, Huſt and Conway, Zebulon Hollingſworth (2), William Hart, care of William Coe, Joſeph Hutton, Abby Hawk, Annapolis; Edward Hall, Weſt river; Thomas Harwood, Lower Marlborough.

Thomas Jennings (2), Thomas Jennings, jun. Annapolis.

Providence Lane, care of John Brice, Abigail Lamplugh, Annapolis; Warner Lewis, Severn river.

John F. Mercer, care of Richard Sprigg, Gilbert Murdock, Thomas M'Neir, Annapolis; John Mitchell, near Annapolis; Jacob and Joſeph Macceeny (2), Patuxent river; Charles M'Pherſon, Hunting-town.

John Nichols, Annapolis.

Benjamin Price, James Pattiſon, care of F. Green, Annapolis.

Samuel Ridout, Henry Ridgely, Annapolis.

John Smith, jun. of Baltimore, Henry Syebell, S. Swetzer, Trefy Short, care of lawyer Duvall, Annapolis; William Steward, Mount Stewart; captain Spencer, Hall's Creek.

Capt. James Thomas, John Hanſon Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, Weſt river.

Anne Watkins, Elizabeth Whitewood, James Winchester (2), Annapolis; Wilkinſon and Moore, Joſeph Wilkinſon, Hunting-town; John Weems, Calvert county.

July 1, 1795. 2 S. GREEN, D. P. M.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GISBOROUGH MANOR, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

June 8, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 28th of this month, at the ſubſcriber's dwelling houſe,

ALL the perſonal property of THOMAS BENSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of houſehold furniture, one mare, ſome hogs, cattle and plantation utenſils, and a quantity of bacon, with ſome lard; alſo the wearing apparel of ſaid Benſon. The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. The terms of ſale to be for caſh.

JOHN CHINEY, Executor of
THOMAS BENSON, deceaſed.

July 1, 1795. 2X

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1795.

Frederick Berger, vs. *Henry Shaver, and others.* } THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for veſting a complete legal title in the complainant to a tract of land called CUT-KNEE, 75 acres, in Frederick county, which Henry Shaver, deceaſed, father of Henry Shaver the defendant, heretofore contracted to convey unto the complainant in fee; the complainant ſtates, and ſo it appears from affidavit, that the ſaid defendant hath removed from and is out of the ſtate; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt ſix weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, before the firſt day of Auguſt next, to the intent, that the ſaid Henry Shaver may have notice of his the ſaid Bergers application to this court, and may be warned to appear here on or before the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt next, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed agreeably to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

5

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to make application to the next county court, to be held for Charles county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called ST. MATTHEWS, ſituate and lying in the county aforeſaid, purſuant to the directions of an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

MAURICE JAMES M'DONOUGH.

Charles county, June 15, 1795. 4X

WILLIAM CATON,

Has for SALE,

At his Grocery and Dry Goods Store,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

SPIRIT; Weſt-India and New-England rum; gin; whiſkey; peach brandy; French ditto; cherry bounce; molaſſes; brown, lump, and loaf ſugars; hyſon, congo, ſouchong, green, and bohea teas; ſoap; mould and dipped candles; barley; rice; ſtarch; ſalt; James river and pig-tail tobacco; ſnuff; nutmegs; fig and Indigo blue; coffee; ſallad, boiled, and raw oil; lampblack; white and red lead; copperas; pork; herrings; ſhad; mackrel; ſalmon; hogs lard; butter; cheeſe; powder and ſhot; hoes; ſpades; ſheep ſhears; frying pans; flat irons; grid-irons; nails; tea-kettles; padlocks; trunk locks; hinges; trunk handles; coffee-mills; knives and forks of different kinds; razors; ſciſſars; penknives; powder knives; hones; curry-combs; horſe, ſhaving, ſweeping, ſcrubbing, painting, ſhoe, tooth, and buckle bruſhes; waiters of different ſizes; trace ropes; bed-cords; leading lines; glue; figs; raiſins; tamarinds; jar raiſins; allſpice; pepper; almonds; flour; Spaniſh and American ſegars, and boxes for the ſame; pipes; fifters; wool and cotton cards; playing ditto; candleſticks of different kinds; ſnuffers; white metal ſpoons; braſs cocks; chocolate; Cayenne pepper; muſtard; Stoughton's bitters; a large aſſortment of ſtone, queen's, and wooden ware; hollow and window glaſs; men and women's leather and ſtuff ſhoes; India china of different kinds; ſaddle-bag locks; twine; white rope; ſnuff, tobacco, and ſhaving boxes; combs of all kinds; walking canes; cow-hides; writing, and flowered paper; tea caniſters of different patterns; large dreſſing caſes of different kinds; hard and ſoft pomatum; court-plaſter; neck bolſters; tooth powder; lip ſalve; hair powder; ſwan down and ſilk puffs; waſh balls; perfumes of all kinds; milk of roſes; watch chains, keys and ſeals, aſſorted; ſealing wax; waſers; lead pencils; the beſt lavender water; ſilk purſes; red bark; looking glaſſes of different kinds; white linen; oſnabrigs; Ruſſia ſheeting; ſtriped holland; brown fuſtian; calicoes; handkerchiefs; cotton ſtockings, ribbed and plain; ſhawls; ſilk; thread; fans; ladies and gentlemen's gloves of different kinds; hats; needles; pins; ſtick blacking; hat and band boxes; all kinds of trunks; razor ſtrops; elaſtic razor ſtrops; tin coffee pots; glaſs goblets and ſugar diſhes; which he will ſell very low for caſh.

The ſaid Caton, actuated by a due regard to the ſacred principles of gratitude, tenders his grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public has afforded him, and he flatters himſelf, that, while his mind is animated by a lively ſenſe of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of univerſal approbation.

N. B. This is to forewarn all perſons from crediting any of my apprentices or ſervants, on my account, without an order from me.

FOR SALE,

A HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL, about ſixteen years of age, ſhe is a good houſe maid, and ſold for no fault whatever. Inquire of the printer.

ALL perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN HAMMOND, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them for payment by the firſt of September next, as the ſubſcriber intends to ſettle up the eſtate at that period, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM HAMMOND, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, May, 1795. 6X

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. VACHEL DORSEY, of JOHN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have claims are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, that they may ſettled, by

LUKE POOL, Adminiſtrator,
ANNE DORSEY, Adminiſtratrix.

June 17, 1795. 4

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be loſt, about the 13th May laſt, in Annapolis, or between ſaid city and my houſe, a black leather POCKET BOOK, containing a number of papers, amongſt which an inventory of the eſtate of ELIZABETH BASIL, deceaſed, with ſeveral receipts, accounts, &c. reſpecting ſaid eſtate, and other papers that are of no uſe to any one but the owner. Any perſon delivering ſaid pocket book, and the contents, to the printers hereof, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward.

4 CHARLES STEWART, of CHARLES.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, ſtout, ſubſtantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *ſeaſoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handſome model.*—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmiſſible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795. 10

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named TOM, about twenty-ſix years of age, a ſtout ſtrong built fellow, ſix feet high, of a dark yellowiſh complexion, flat noſe, wide mouth, large teeth, and walks very clumſily; he has lately taken up the name of TOM TOOGOOD, and has petitioned the general court for freedom. At May term laſt his attorney, Gabriel Duvall, Eſquire, ordered him home, informing him that nothing could be done at that court reſpecting his petition, but the ſaid negro TOM hath not yet returned; he had on when he went from home an oſnabrig ſhirt, black and white country cloth jacket, white kerſey breeches, white yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES WALKER.

June 9th, 1795. 4X

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, the 12th inſtant, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of DAVID, who ſays he belongs to CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, Eſq; of Baltimore county; the ſaid negro is about five feet three inches high, and appears to be about twenty years of age; had on an oſnabrig ſhirt, and check trouſers. The proprietor is requeſted to take him away and pay charges, or he will be ſold, for the gaol fees, as the law directs.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff of
Calvert county.

June 14, 1795. 3X

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the ſmall-pox in March laſt, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ancles and feet, his ancles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look ſwelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round inſtead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat noſe, and is a ſmooth ſpoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I ſuppoſe will endeavour to paſs for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS.

4 JOHN STEUART.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywiſe harbouring, entertaining or employing the ſaid negro at their peril.

WANTED,

As a MILLER,

A MAN who underſtands his buſineſs, and can come well recommended. Apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the Head of South river.

JACOB WATERS.

June 16, 1795. 2X

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.